

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA
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PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPORTS
A Comprehensive and Complete
Report of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
with which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT,
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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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42

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9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
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11.45 a.m. to 12.00 Noont. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noont. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
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Hongkong, 27th November, 1907.

1884

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Hongkong, 27th November, 1907.

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SALES IN THE UNITED STATES EXCEED THE TOTAL OF ALL OTHER
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Per Doz. Per Bottle

B.—LIGHT DRY, Green		
Seal Capsule	... 18.00	\$1.10
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Capsule	17.50	1.50
D.—SUPERIOR PALE		
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Capsule	19.50	1.65
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Capsule	25.00	2.15

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Hongkong, 27th January, 1908.

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Only communications relating to the news column should be addressed to this Editor.

Correspondents must forward their names and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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AGRA, E. DA SILVA, ENGRALINDA M. S. MARQUES, ADRIANO H. M. DA SILVA E ANDRE M. C. DA SILVA agredonc por esto trato a todas as possadas que componem parte no funeral da sua extremitade, VINCENZA S. C. RNEIRO DA SILVA (on Macao), bem como a todos que assistiram as Execuções em Hongkong, das manifestações de consternação que recorrem, a muito particularmente ao facultativo Sr. Dr. Exequador d'Almeida, pelo seu infatigável zelo com que tratou a extinta. — A todos os seus profundos reconhecimentos. [290]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEGO ROAD C
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 31ST, 1908.

The TIMES has recently been drawing attention to the extremely astute manner in which China has taken advantage of the restoration by Japan and Great Britain respectively of Manchuria and Tibet, to exploit those countries to her own advantage, to the utter exclusion of any consideration whatever for the wishes or intentions of either of those countries. Its conclusions on the subject, that in some way China in the affair has been guilty of national ingratitude, are hardly borne out by the circumstances of the case. It was most assuredly not from any philanthropic feelings towards China that Japan undertook the task of recovering Manchuria from Russia, but from the assured feeling that the supremacy of Russia in these districts implied her own eventual extinction as a nation; and England's march to Lhasa was equally the outcome of the quiet indifference with which China had regarded Eurasia's barefaced intrigues with the Tibetan hierarchy. Doubtless in both cases Russia's success would have implied the overthrow of China as an independent Power, and have rendered her for the future a humble dependent on the Muscovite; but nothing was far her from the intentions of

either Japan or England than any quixotic effort to restore the lost prestige of China. This, of course, was all the while as evident to China as to the world at large, so that it is hardly logical or reasonable to try to find any claim to international gratitude in one case or the other. But, though we must acquit China of the crime of ingratitude, it by no means follows that it would be safe or expedient in her own interests to permit her to place her own

interpretation on the terms under which she was permitted to resume her authority over these countries. This is, however, the traditional policy of Peking, as soon as she thinks she can do so with impunity. China, in fact, has a lively sense of the engagements of others toward herself, but little respect for her corresponding responsibilities, and so when confronted with statements of the calibre of Sir HENRY POTTERSON, or Lord ELGIN, she has invariably overshot the mark, and brought about such a condition that in the end the knot in which she has become entangled has had to be cut by means more or less violent. This is being exhibited in her present attitude in Tibet. Practically she owes to England the recovery of her lost influence at Lhasa, which under the regime of the present DALAI LAMA had been practically effaced. It is quite true that we did not restore Chinese rule in Tibet from any altruistic idea of the righteousness of China's rule, but for our own convenience, and to avoid the necessity of advancing our own Indian frontiers. But this very fact should have impressed on China the advisability of remembering that she held her post of protectress during good behaviour, and not in return for any benefit she had conferred on us. So far was this from being her view of the case, that while almost ostentatiously casting aside those engagements under which her supremacy was restored, she has been complaining of our supposed infractions of her imaginary rights, and from the very beginning has been seeking for grounds of remonstrance, while studiously aiming at repressing our commercial intercourse. Late she has gone a step further; she has paid off on behalf of Tibet the balance of the indemnity imposed for Tibet's infraction of those very stipulations which made occupation necessary, and forgetting this fact, and continuing the infraction, she has the temerity to demand as a right the withdrawal of the British troops from the valley of Chumbi. Fortunately for China, as well as for British interests in the Far East, the British Foreign Office has awakened to the absurdity of the contention, and has refused to move the troops till China shows herself prepared to act up to her part of the agreement, and this instance of insistence is apparently causing much consternation at Peking, where the British custom has ever been to permit things to drift, rather than by compelling strict observance, to block the door to future misunderstandings and quarrels.

This Tibetan insistence of the seemingly incurable habit of Peking of seeing but one side, and that her own, to any international agreement, is not solitary; and the reactionary party have been seeking to fan into a flame just such another in the case of the Ningpo-Soochow Railway loan. The Pe-king Government had made with the Anglo-Chinese Syndicate a very profitable (from the Chinese point of view) arrangement to have this, one of the most important main railway lines in China, made by the Syndicate, the Empire taking all the profits, after paying interest at a very moderate rate, while the risks fell on the Syndicate. Not a word was said against the terms while negotiations were passing. Peking was especially well pleased, as the arrangement practically took control out of the hands of the provincials. As soon as the arrangement, which had been entered into after considerable discussion and with practically open doors, the reactionary party found its opportunity of stepping in. The agreement was to be denounced, because, forsooth, it interfered with the "sovereign rights" of China to make—or mar—her own railways! Young China, at the moment intent on this new shibboleth, was readily persuaded by the reactionaries that the new agreement in some mysterious way contravened its rights. The investigators of the movement, who for a time kept themselves in the background, were actuated by deeper motives, and were really actuated by what they conceived to be the growing power of Peking over the provincial governments. Somewhere what was called a "compromise" was suggested; the money was to be paid to the Metropolitan Board of Communications, and it was to do it out to the provincial constructors. It was thought that as a matter of course the Syndicate would be content with this imaginary compromise, and would go blind and forego all control, leaving that to the

Board of Communications. All were silent at the capture of the Syndicate, and the prospect of pale, unalloyed with financial or other control—just they thought in the good old style! It was just such an ideal arrangement as the Tibetan: all the responsibility and outgo on the side of the foreigner, and all the profit and that too uncheckered by any disreputable audit, on the part of the fortunate officials. Peking was naturally quite content with the "compromise"; it had the control, that is to say the advancing of the money; and it knew from experience what that meant; it wanted nothing more. The provincials of

the part of the fortunate officials. Peking was naturally quite content with the "compromise"; it had the control, that is to say the advancing of the money; and it knew from experience what that meant; it wanted nothing more. The provincials of

ELEPHANTS.

AT'S SERVICE.

FRANCE.

LONDON, January 28th. In the debate on Morocco M. Pichon said it was impossible to recognise Mule, said: referring to Mr. Delcasse's speech, he denied that France's alliances and friendships were directed against any power.

LATER. The French Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 436/51

RUSSIA.

LONDON, January 28th. The Minister of Communications has introduced a Bill to the Duma for the construction of a second line of the Siberian railway, at a cost of £15,732,000; the first section to be completed by 1911.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

LONDON, January 28th. The Canal is re-opened to traffic.

THE CAPE COLONY ELECTIONS.

LONDON, January 28th. In the elections for the Legislative Council at the Cape, the Dutch party has been signally victorious.

THE KING'S VISIT TO DENMARK AND NORWAY.

LONDON, January 28th. The King and Queen will visit Denmark and Norway in February.

SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

LONDON, January 28th. The Premier is recovering.

SUSPENSION OF A BANK.

LONDON, January 28th. Owing to a severe run on the National Bank of North America, the Comptroller of Currency has been asked to assume charge. The capital of the Bank is \$2,000,000.

DAVID GILLIES' SUCCESSFULLY LAUNCHED.

At the Kowloon Docks yesterday afternoon the launching of the Dock Company's new towboat "David Gillies" took place in the presence of many interested spectators, among the number being Mr. H. F. White (Chairman of Directors), Hon. Mr. H. Keswick and Mr. Kawick, Mr. and Mrs. Parlane, Mr. and Mrs. Silverstone, Mr. Gray Scott, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Fiddock, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Jack, Messrs. Mitchell (Acting General Manager of the Dock Co.), A. Fuchs, A. Denison, P. Smith, Sinclair, J. Hand, T. Neave, J. Lambert and Captain W. E. Clarke.

At the appointed hour the usual order to clear the slips was given, and the smart and strong looking little craft made her way seaward amid much cheering and crackling, being named by Mrs. Keswick before taking the water.

An adjournment was then made to the build- ing noted for many of such gatherings, and there Mr. H. F. White, who presided, proposed the health of the lady who had christened this steamer, and success to the vessel. While the prosperity of the Dock Company depended, to some extent, upon the adversity of other people, he was sure they wished nobody any harm, but they hoped that success would come to the "David Gillies" both as tug and a salvage boat.

Hon. Mr. Keswick responded for Mrs. Keswick, and on her behalf thanked the Company for the honour they had done her in asking that she should christen the steamer. The boat just launched had the name of "David Gillies," a good man, and they could therefore wish for him a long, a useful and an honourable career (cheers).

The CHAIRMAN then proposed the health of the builders of the vessel.

Mr. GRIFFITH in responding said he could assure the Chairman that the Dock Company had a staff second to none in the East. It did not matter when they had to work whether they had to work night or day, or what they had to do, they were equal to it. Last year they had fought the need of such a vessel as the "David Gillies," and their presence would help them considerably.

The "David Gillies" is a steel, triple expansion twin-screwed. She has a length between perpendiculars of 150 ft.; breadth, moulded, 27 ft.; and depth, moulded, 14 ft. 6 in. Her mean draft is 10 ft. 9 in. She is provided with engines of the inverted, vertical triple expansion, surface condensing type; the diameter of cylinders are 13 in., 22 in., and 35 in., and length of stroke 30 ft. The two boilers with which she will be fitted are cylindrical return tubular, and are built of mild steel, their diameters being 16 ft. 6 in. and length 10 ft. 6 in. Their working pressure is 150 lbs. to the inch.

At the Police Court yesterday Chau Mi and Wong Tsui were indicted on the charge of murdering one, Chan Tai-tai, at Praya East, and on a second charge of being unlawfully armed with weapons and with stealing goods and chattels to the value of \$25. The hearing was adjourned.

LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Ladies' Benevolent Society was held in the City Hall last evening. Mr. Murray Stewart presided, others present being Lady Berkeley and Madame May, Hickling, Turner, Atkinson, Peter, Sutherland, Jordan, Vorotzsch, Pollock (secretary), Chatham, Banbury and Miss Fletcher. His Lordship Bishop Under, Hon. Dr. Atkinson, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, Consul-General Wilder, Revs. F. T. Johnson, J. H. Frame, C. H. Hickling and Dr. F. Clark.

Mr. STEWART—Notice of this meeting was duly given, and the committee now submit to members the annual report, which, as it has not been circulated, must not be read, but before reading it I will tell you of the objects of the Society.—The Hongkong Benevolent Society was founded in September, 1883, "for the purpose of rendering assistance in cases of sickness, want, poverty or distress arising from time to time amongst persons other than members of the Portuguese or Chinese community in the Colony". It is an attempt to introduce method and organisation into our charitable efforts; and to secure by careful investigation of all cases that help shall chiefly be given to the most needy and the most deserving. The relief given varies with the individual cases. Some are granted passage money to enable them to get back to home lands; some are helped to pay their rents; certain children, left orphans and destitute, are being maintained at school; employment is found for not a few who have been stranded in the Colony; and a little temporary assistance is given to many, helping them through a crisis, and sometimes towards a fresh start in life. The income of the Society is derived from subscriptions and donations. The condition of membership is the subscription of \$12 per annum. This gives the privilege of recommending cases for investigation by the committee. Any sum paid to the secretary, other than by way of subscription, is deemed a donation. A donation of not less than \$50 entitles the donor to a life membership of the Society. A general meeting is held once a year to receive reports, elect committee for the ensuing twelve months, and discuss generally the Society's interests. The Committee meets on the first Tuesday of every month, and also specially, when required, for the discharge of the functions of the Society as above outlined.

The CHAIRMAN read the report, extracts from which are as follows:—During the past year the calls made upon the Committee and twelve of those who applied received help; either with money, board and lodging, work found for them in the Colony, or their passages paid to various places where they had friends or promise of employment. Thirty-two other cases received relief through the Rev. J. H. Frame, M.A., Seaman's Chaplain, to whom the thanks of the Committee are again tendered for his most invaluable help in investigating cases, and rendering immediate, temporary assistance, to such as he considers in need of this. The Society has paid for the support and education of five children during the past year and monthly allowances have been made for house-rent to old and deserving people. Two girls having finished their education write expressing their gratitude for all the Society has done for them. The Society has dealt with over 1750 cases since its establishment in 1883. The essential object is to relieve those who have the strongest claims, the really deserving cases of want and sickness, to relieve old age, care for, and educate, young children dependent on the Society, and also when possible to help the erring and those who have fallen into bad ways to make a fresh start and do better things. To do all this wisely and conscientiously, each case must be personally investigated by members of the Committee, or the Reference Committee, before help is given so as to avoid the danger of multiplying applications for relief. Should subscribers wish for more particulars the Hon. Secretary will be pleased to give further details. The thanks of the Committee are due to the St. George's A.D. for \$300, the proceeds of a performance given for the benefit of the Society. Also the Committee have again most cordially thanked the managers of the various steamship companies who have so kindly responded to their appeals for reduced passages for many of their applicants. The Committee desire to express their grateful appreciation of the very generous donation of \$10,000 to the funds of the Society which has been made by Mr. H. N. Mody. This sum has been invested in Hongkong Club Debentures, and is called "The Mody Trust Fund," and accordingly brings an annual income of \$790 to the Society. There is ample scope for the employment of this additional revenue in the furtherance of the work, and while gratefully acknowledging this generous gift the Committee sincerely hope that present subscribers will continue their support as in past years; and that new members may be added to the list, for although by the gift the funds may not be at such a low ebb as in the previous year 1906, when the work was seriously crippled by lack of funds; the European population is increasing and, the Society needs all the help and support that can be afforded to it to meet the demands for and assistance to carry on the work satisfactorily. In conclusion the Committee wish to sincerely thank all who have helped them during the past year, and hope that all the residents in Hongkong will take an interest in the Society; not only by subscribing money but by mentioning to the Hon. Secretary or any other members of the Committee names and addresses of persons who need help—and by sympathising with, and supporting the attempt which has been made to introduce method and organisation into our charitable efforts. The Committee also desire to thank Mrs. Saunders and Mrs. Thompson for the work they did during the year.

Mr. POLLOCK seconded, and the motion was carried.

The CHAIRMAN then read the report of the guarantee scheme for 1907 as follows:—During the past year the calls made upon the Committee and twelve of those who applied received help; either with money, board and lodging, work found for them in the Colony, or their passages paid to various places where they had friends or promise of employment. Thirty-two other cases received relief through the Rev. J. H. Frame, M.A., Seaman's Chaplain, to whom the thanks of the Committee are again tendered for his most invaluable help. In three of these cases work was quickly found and the men obtaining advances paid their own expenses, thus relieving the guarantors of all responsibility. In all seven cases were, after careful investigation, admitted to the Seaman's Home at West Point. In these cases work was quickly found and the men obtaining advances paid their own expenses. The Committee then made up a deficiency of more than forty dollars. Three men who were not sailors were taken into the Seaman's Institute at Wanshol. One man very quickly got work and has, since, refunded the amount \$6.90 paid for him. The other two, despite every effort, were for nearly seven weeks dependent upon their guarantors and a heavy call had to be made upon them. Looking back upon the year there is good reason for thinking that the scheme has been on the whole a good thing for the Colony. It has helped men to help themselves and put them in the way of getting employment. Concluding he said: I have been asked to appeal to gentlemen to come forward as guarantors as those provided under the scheme or those who formally stood guarantors have about run through. To persuade others to come forward I will be very glad to lead the way myself. (applause). I now move that this report on the guarantee scheme be adopted.

Mr. POLLOCK seconded, and the motion was carried.

The CHAIRMAN proposed the election of the following ladies to the committee—Medames Peter, Sutherland, Jordan, Hickling, Vorotzsch, Pollock, Sibley, Banbury, Clayton, Fenton and Hancock.

Dr. ATKINSON seconded, and the motion was carried.

The CHAIRMAN then read the following letter from Lady Luard:—Dear Mrs. Pollock, I will with pleasure become patroness of the Benevolent Society, and

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, January 30th.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT
(CHIEF JUSTICE).

A PROSPECTIVE SETTLEMENT.

Re Moore & Vieria and Co.

Mr. J. H. Kemp, Official Receiver, applied for a week's adjournment in this matter.

His Lordship remarked that as the vacation was on next week he would adjourn the case for a fortnight.

The Official Receiver asked for a week's adjournment so that he might make an application to the Court to fix some other day.

His Lordship—It must come on a bankruptcy day.

Mr. E. J. Grist (representing the debtors)—I think it quite possible that it will be unnecessary to have a public examination at all in this matter.

The creditors have had a meeting, and certain schemes have been proposed, which are being considered with a view to the settlement of the matter. Your Lordship might adjourn the application for a week *sine die*.

His Lordship—Adjourned till next bankruptcy day.

CREDITORS' PETITION.

Re the Chan Tso Cheung. This was an application by Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro (of Messrs. Almada and Smith) for a receiving order. The debt was \$1280, amount due on a promissory note, and the act of bankruptcy was notice of suspension of payment. The notice read: "I beg to inform you that at present the business of my humble firm is not in a profitable condition, and I am sure I will be unable to pay the amount as there is no need to press me as my humble firm has suspended payment of debts." The assets consisted of \$9,000, and the liabilities were about \$25,000.

His Lordship granted the petition.

ANOTHER CREDITORS' PETITION.

Re the Yat Shing Lung firm. This was a similar application to the last, made by Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Goldring and Harlow). The act of bankruptcy was notice of suspension of payment, and the debt was \$3000. The assets were \$22,000, of which \$500 had already been realised, and the liabilities were \$30,000. The application was granted.

DEBTOR'S PETITION.

Re Lam Wing alias Lam Wing-tp. This was a debtor's petition made by Mr. R. A. Harding. The assets consisted altogether of \$15,600 made up of stock in trade valued at \$3000 or thereabouts, furniture and fixtures \$500 or thereabouts, and book debts due from various firms in Honolulu, Portland, U.S.A., and Victoria, British Columbia, amounting to \$4100. The liabilities were \$42,000. The application was granted.

APPLICATION TO RESCIND.

Re Wong Si-sheung. This was an application made by Mr. P. W. Goldring on behalf of the debtor for the rescission of a receiving order. Leave had been given for the petition to be withdrawn, and all the creditors had consented to this course. Granted.

ANNULMENT DEFERRED.

Re Wing Ki-cheung. Mr. Otto Kong Sing applied for the annulment of the order of adjudication in this bankruptcy upon payment to the creditors of 25 per cent. in full satisfaction of their respective claims. All the proved creditors had agreed, and there was a declaration on the file with the signatures annexed.

His Lordship—How is he going to get the annulment?

Mr. Kong Sing—He may have friends who are going to release him.

The Official Receiver—I would suggest that the annulment take place when the money is paid.

His Lordship—I don't see how he is going to do it. The assets will only pay 10 per cent., and I don't see how he is going to pay 25 per cent. When there is money in your hands you can make a further application.

A BANKRUPT TRUSTEE.

Re Kwok Pu-ki. This was an application by Mr. Davidson (of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) to expunge a proof of debt and transfer money.

His Lordship—What debts do you want to expunge?

Mr. Davidson—There are a number of debts all of the one class; debts proved against the bankrupt as the promoter of a money loan association. Since that time there has been a decision given in the Summary Court that these monies which are in the hands of the debtor are trust monies and belong to the promoter as trustee. Therefore the remedy of the creditors is a personal remedy against the bankrupt and not against the trustee.

His Lordship—Was the bankrupt trustee for his association?

Mr. Davidson—Yes.

Mr. R. D. Atkinson (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) who appeared for two proved creditors who were at present in Canton. The letter, dated yesterday, giving notice of this application was given to him this (Thursday) morning. As it was impossible to get instructions from his clients in time he wished an adjournment until they returned.

His Lordship—Give me some authority for your application. What is your reason for saying you cannot claim because the man is trustee?

Mr. Davidson—That was the ground of the decision in the Court below. Because he was trustee we had no claim at all against him.

His Lordship—I don't quite follow it. What was the action?

Mr. Davidson—The action was an action by the trustee in the bankruptcy (Mr. C. F. Dixon) against a person who was indebted to the bankrupt as promoter of a money loan association.

His Lordship—By the trustee?

Mr. Davidson—The action was brought by the trustee to recover a sum owing by members

of this money loan association to the bankrupt as promoter of the association; and the question was whether the trustee in bankruptcy had any right to sue at all.

His Lordship—You say if a man is bankrupt the people for whom he is trustee cannot put him into bankruptcy?

Mr. Davidson—If a trust, they are only entitled to trust monies; they have no claim at all against the private estate of the bankrupt. Their proper remedy is an action for accounts.

His Lordship—The Court had held that it won't presume fraud against a trustee if he has enough money in his hands belonging to the trust.

Mr. Davidson—He should prove himself as trustee of the money loan association in his own bankruptcy. The beneficiaries in an ordinary trust could not prove in a trustee's bankruptcy.

His Lordship—No, because they are entitled to absolute priority. How much money has the trustee received from the trust?

Mr. Davidson—I think \$400 have been paid.

His Lordship—What are the assets?

Mr. Davidson—\$7000.

His Lordship—The best thing is to strike the \$300 out of the \$7000.

Mr. Davidson—This application asks your Lordship to make an order for the transfer of monies paid by the association to the bankrupt's private account.

His Lordship—The only order I can make is that the trust accounts be severed and specially dealt with, and all necessary monies be provided out of the estate. The accounts can be met out of the trust fund and submitted to the trustee.

PORK VENDOR'S FAILURE.

Re the Sun Loong firm. The Official Receiver, in opening this examination, informed His Lordship that the debtor had not called on him since filing his petition. Mr. O. D. Thomson was present representing certain creditors.

Li L-ung said he was sole master of the debtor firm, which was a pork shop in the Central Market.

The Official Receiver—Why have you never come to see me?—I was not asked to.

Where are your account books?—At the premises where I am living.

His Lordship directed debtor to hand them to the Official Receiver at once, and to attend at his office to prepare the statement of affairs.

SINGAPORE MERCHANT'S BANKRUPTCY.

Re Chui Lai Shang. In this public examination the debtor said he was trading under the style of Kwong Nam Cheung, Singapore merchants, and had another partner. He left his account books with a friend who was away in Macao. He would recover them on his return.

Debtor was ordered to place them with the Official Receiver immediately, and to attend at his office to assist in preparing the statement of affairs.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. JUSTICE WISE
(FUSINE JUDGE).

DISPUTED OWNERSHIP.

His Lordship was called upon to decide as to the ownership of a junk which was attached by the Shitai Tak firm under a judgment, while one, Li Yau, claimed that the junk was his.

Claimant was represented by Mr. Otto Kong Sing, while Mr. A. Holborow, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the Shitai Tak firm.

Claimant informed the Court that he bought the junk in dispute at Canton towards the end of May, 1907, and brought it to Hongkong where he took out the licence produced. It was measured, and registered 80 piculs.

His Lordship—This licence says 96.

Proceeding, witness told the Court that the junk was later seized by the bailiff.

Cross-examined—The junk was damaged in September, and Wong Tai gave me money to get it repaired.

Junk Inspector Roche was the first witness for the defence. He said he inspected a junk marked S 244 H, and found that it differed considerably in measurements from the junk for which the licence mentioned had been granted.

Cross-examined—Wong Tai was not registered in respect of junk S. 244 H.

Wong On stated that on June 30th he bought junk No. 244, and broke it up.

Shi Tak said he lent money to Wong Tai, and the latter pledged the junk as security. He knew the claimant as Wong Po, Wong Tai's son.

His Lordship, after hearing further evidence, held that there was no direct evidence with regard to Wong Tai's claim to ownership. Wong Tai must have been a scoundrel, for he had gone on using a licence belonging to a junk that was broken up. His Lordship was a little doubtful about Li Yau's claim, but as there was nobody else in the field and possession was nine points of the law, he would get judgment.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:

On the 30th at 11:55 a.m.—The barometer has fallen generally, except in E. Japan, the fall being a rapid one over China, particularly on the E. coast.

A depression, very much elongated in a N. and S. direction, is lying over the E. coast of China and the Formosa Channel. It will probably move to the N.E. over the Eastern Sea.

The wind will probably freshen considerably from the Northward in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.28 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:

Hongkong & Neighbourhood—N. winds, probably freshening; equally rainy.

Formosa Channel—Winds, moderate to strong.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lemoock—Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan—Same as No. 1.

CHINA ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the China Association was held in the City Hall yesterday afternoon when there were present Mr. A. G. Wood (Chairman), Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Hon. Mr. H. Kewick, Messrs. G. H. Medhurst, H. E. Tompkins (committee), A. Cousland (secretary), Murray Stewart, J. W. C. Bousar, A. Farber, W. Farlane, E. F. Mackay, J. D. Auld, E. G. Barrett and Captain Lloyd.

The CHAIRMAN said—The report for the past twelve months which we have to present to you is but a short one, the year, so far as regards questions with which this branch of the Association concerns itself, having been an uneventful one. I am sorry that we cannot report the Head Office of the Association is not yet forthcoming, so that we miss the correspondence and information explaining what has been done during the year. Our accounts show a moderate expenditure, and we carry forward a fair balance of funds, but this cannot always be the case, as we may.

His Lordship—The Association is meeting with the strong provincial spirit which is showing itself so hostile in many places to the Central Government, notably in connection with the West River affairs, to which I have already alluded, also with the Chekiang Railway Concession, which led to the recent abortive attempt to boycott the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Shanghai, and

elsewhere. The worth of all this, for good or evil, we cannot easily estimate, but one of its aims would appear to be to create difficulties between the Imperial Government and foreign powers, also between the Imperial and Provincial Authorities. The movement is meeting with strong condemnation in Imperial edicts, and it would be a good thing if the Government should succeed in limiting those manifestations to reasonable criticism and opposition.

Were the Chinese more fully educated, they would appreciate how largely British capital and enterprise have been instrumental in promoting the internal development of other States of the world over, they would welcome instead of opposing their employment; it would be to their own ultimate advantage and that this truth may become more evident to them in one of the best hopes we can entertain for the country. I have now only to move that the report and accounts be adopted.

Mr. MURRAY STewart.—I imagine that ordinary members who have read the annual report will have noticed, with approval, the restraint which has characterised the utterances of the Committee during the past year. In many ways it has been memorable year. The stir created all over the East as a result of the war, the rapid expansion of new political forces in the under-world upon whose

basis the Wong maintains a precarious foothold—unrest in Egypt, edition in India—everywhere "the hum of mighty workings"—things have marked the period and made it a time for re-adjusting rather than for proclaiming views. That you, at any rate, believe this is clear from the absence in the published correspondence of communication dealing with the general aspect of affairs. Evidently it appeared to you that for as long as possible the Wong maintained a precarious foothold—unrest in Egypt, edition in India—everywhere "the hum of mighty workings"—things have marked the period and made it a time for re-adjusting rather than for proclaiming views. That you, at any rate, believe this is clear from the absence in the published correspondence of communication dealing with the general aspect of affairs. 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NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertising, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to DAILY PRESS only, and special business letters to THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be discontinued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS, Codes: A.B.C., 6th Ed. Lights. P.O. Box, 83. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

CHINESE NEW YEAR.

ON MONDAY, 3rd February, The Erated Water Factory will be CLOSED. All other Departments will be OPEN for business from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., Hongkong, 31st January, 1908. 281

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship "HAIMUN," Captain A. J. Robson, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 31st inst., at 10 A.M. Calling at Swatow and Amoy for Passengers only.

For Freight & Passage, apply to DOUGLAS, LA PRAIK & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 31st January, 1908. 282

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA. (Elorio and Rubattino United Companies.)

STEAM FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mai Steamer to LORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA also VENICE and TRIESTE, all BLEDITEREAN, ADELIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN Ports up to CALLAO. Taking cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMELIA and MALAGA.

THE Steamship "LEVANZO," Captain Belisito, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 12th Feb., at NOON. For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

CAKLOWITZ & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 31st January, 1908. 283

NOTICE.

INSPECTOR F. ALLEN will not hold himself responsible for any debts incurred by His Wife, AUGUSTA ALLEN, on or after This Date.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1908. 284

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road, Central, THIS DAY (FRIDAY), 31st January, 1908, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th January to 15th February, both days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers, Hongkong, 31st January, 1908. 285

Hongkong, 29th January, 1908. 281

INTIMATIONS

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT WARNING

THE EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of the Colony are advised to avoid China-Town during the forthcoming CHINA NEW YEAR FESTIVAL, UNLESS THEY HAVE BEEN RECENTLY VACCINATED, owing to prevalence of Small-pox among the Chinese community.

J. M. ATKINSON, P.C.M.O., Hongkong, 29th January, 1908. 281

NOTIFICATION

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that applications are invited for the Appointment of a FEMALE PROBATIONER NURSE

MEETING of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of February, 1908, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

By Order of the Court of Directors, J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager, Hongkong, 29th January, 1908. 282

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of February, 1908, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

By Order of the Court of Directors, J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager, Hongkong, 29th January, 1908. 282

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 3rd to the 15th day of February 1908 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors, J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager, Hongkong, 29th January, 1908. 283

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, Queen's Buildings, New Praya, on MONDAY, the 24th February, 1908, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1907.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 24th February, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, THOS. I. ROSE, Secretary, Hongkong, 30th January, 1908. 289

INTIMATIONS

GRAND BOXING CONTEST.

CITY HALL

On WEDNESDAY, The 6th FEBRUARY, 1908.

U. S. NAVY

H. M. S. "KENT."

Booking and plans at ROBINSON PIANO CO., Hongkong, 28th January, 1908. 275

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 310 (Special).

CHINA SEA.

SANTUAO DISTRICT.

SPIDER ISLAND LIGHT ESTABLISHED. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SPIDER ISLAND LIGHT was exhibited for the first time at sunset on the 16th January.

The illuminating apparatus is Dioptric, Osculating of the Fourth Order, showing a fixed White light varied by an eclipse every 16 seconds, thus:

Light ... 13 Seconds, Eclipse ... 2 Seconds.

The Lighthouse stands on the most Easterly islet off the North East end of Spider Island, and the Light, which is elevated 142 feet above the level of the sea, should be visible in clear weather at a distance of 174 nautical miles.

The Tower is an iron structure with a total height from base to lantern vase of 53 feet. The Tower and dwellings are painted White. Approximate position:

Latitudes 26° 51' 25" N.
Longitudes 120° 4' 30" E.

W. FERD. TYLER, Coast Inspector, Coast Inspector's Office, Shanghai, 23rd January, 1908. 278

IF YOU REQUIRE ARTISTIC PICTORIAL POSTCARDS POSTCARD PAINTING BOOKS.

STAMP, BIRTHDAY and POSTCARD ALBUMS, Mechanical Animals, Art Relief Novelties.

POSTAGE STAMPS in Bags, Packets, Sets, &c. &c. AND All other Philatelic Goods

CALL AT— GRACA & CO., Hongkong Hotel Corridor, Hongkong, 1st January, 1908. 119

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE OUTPORTS. A Comprehensive and Complete Record of the NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

is given in the

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS,

with which is incorporated

THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.

Subscription, paid in advance, \$12 per annum.

Postage \$2 to any part of the World.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1908. 215

NOW READY.

MAIL TABLES FOR 1908.

Shows the dates of departure of the Mails to Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival at their destinations, as well as the dates of return Mails.

Mounted on Card ... 30 Cents

On Paper ... 20

On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, Hongkong, 17th January, 1908. 215

WANTED

WANTED

POSITION in Mercantile Firm by Young Man just out from Home. Perfect knowledge of English and German; good knowledge of French and general routine of Office Work.

Apply to— Box 223, Case of "DAILY PRESS" Office, Hongkong, 23rd January, 1908. 250

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the undersigned up to the 29th February 1908, for the Post of ACTING SECRETARY to the above Club for Twelve Months from the 1st April, 1908 to the 1st April, 1909, with the prospect of a permanent appointment as Secretary.

Applicants should be unmarried as residence on the Club Premises is essential.

By Order, C. H. GRACE, Secretary, Hongkong, 27th January, 1908. 265

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE Post of COMPRADORE to the above Club, becomes vacant on the 31st March, 1908. Applications to fill the same will be received by the undersigned up to the 31st January, 1908.

C. H. GRACE, Secretary, Hongkong, 9th January, 1908. 172

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

INLAND LOT No. 1706.

SITUATED at North Point, Shaukiwan Road, Hongkong, (next to the Metropole Hotel).

The property contains by admeasurement 103,950 square feet. Crown Rent, \$233.00 per annum.

For further particulars, apply to GOLDRING & BARLOW, Solicitors, 10, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 12th September 1907. 106

STORAGE.

For Coal, Timber, &c.

TO LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 285 at NOE POINT, Suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.

Also FOR SALE.

Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 36 in PRAYA EAST, Approximate AREA 13,000 SQUARE FT. 999 YEARS' LEASE.

For Particulars, apply—

GEO. BENWICK & CO., LTD., Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. 184

ON SALE.

THE FIFTY YEARS ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR

日曆英中年十五

FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1864 TO 31st DECEMBER, 1913, BEING FROM THE 1ST YEAR OF THE 76th CYCLE TO THE 50th YEAR OF THE 70th CYCLE THAT IS THE 3RD YEAR OF CHI TO THE 30th YEAR OF K'WONG.

PRICE \$8 CASH.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1906. 184

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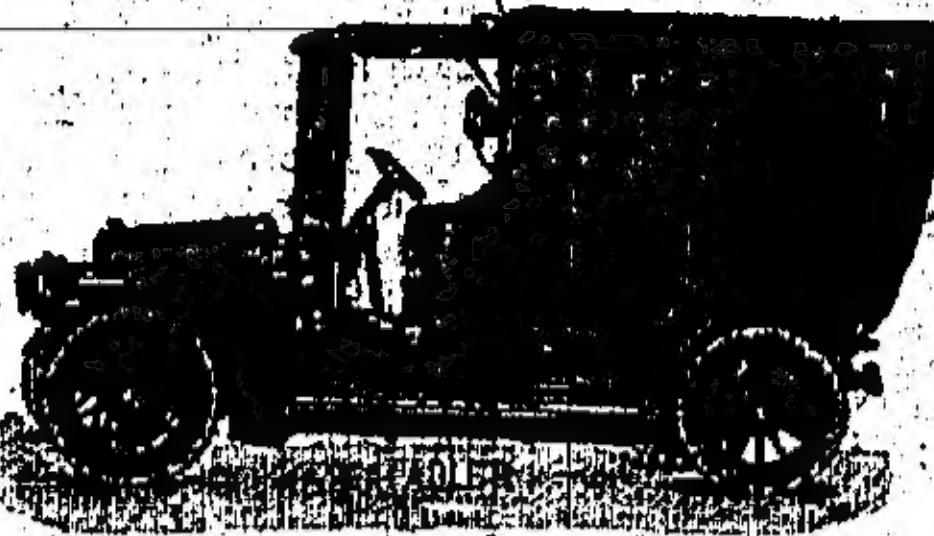
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MOTOR NOTES FROM HOME.

[Written for the Hongkong Daily Press.]

London, December 13th.

The Paris Salon Motor Exhibition was brought to a successful close on Sunday last, the 12th inst. The success of this, the tenth exhibition of its kind augurs well for the future. As an additional attraction, every visitor to the Salon received a numbered ticket entitling him to participate in a draw for a hundred or so prizes, ranging from a motor-car to a pair of spectacles. The first prize was a De Dion 15 h.p. car, and there is some speculation as to who is the lucky holder of the winning number "143312." — May we hope that it is some subscriber to this paper, home or leave, and who chanced to visit Paris for the Salon Show?

THE PHOENIX LIGHT CAR.

As stated in the previous letter, I intend each week to describe one or other of the smaller and lower priced cars, for which there is a demand in the East, as indicated by several kindly critical correspondents. It will therefore be "up to them," if these descriptions tend to technicalities, of which I have already been warned by a long suffering editor. Here, then, is the Phoenix 8 h.p. two cylinder light car. It is designed to carry two persons and luggage, and is fully capable of doing it anywhere at any time, and at any pace up to, or beyond, the legal limit. It is a motor car silent to a degree that one only expects to find in the larger and higher priced cars, and its reliability and economy in maintenance are further recommendations. The following is a complete description of the car and its essential features. The engine is 8 h.p., twin cylinder, water-cooled. Fafair, the cylinders being side by side, and having a variable lift to the inlet valves, and with self-adjusting pipe contact. The clutch is a multiple plate clutch running in oil, sweet and smooth in its action and absolutely definite. The frictional area of the plates far exceeds that of a cone clutch of twice the size. From this clutch the drive is taken up by Hans Renold's chain to the change-speed and reverse gear which runs on a ball bearing shaft. The top speed is direct and the gears are always in mesh. The top gear is controlled by metal to metal clutch, and when this is engaged the whole of the mechanism is at rest and the gear becomes a ball bearing countershaft. The low and reverse gears are controlled by bands, engaging metal to metal on the drum of the gear. From the change-speed gear the drive is taken up by a second chain to the differential gear of the back axle. The differential or balance gear of the spur gear type, the standard practice on all high-class cars. The back axle is of 1 inch Chrome Vanadium steel, and the whole is double girder stayed. The steering is geared and practically irreversible. There is entire absence of back lash. The method of changing the gear is arranged in such a manner that it is impossible to do any damage to the gears since the necessary changes are obtained entirely by friction, and one gear cannot be changed without the other being automatically released. The reverse gear is applied by a centre foot pedal. The frame is of tubular construction, best quality steel tubing of heavy gauge being used throughout. It is strongly stayed, and both front and back axles are supported on blade steel springs. Radius rods to the back axle provide the necessary chain adjustment. The brake to the front wheels are internal metal to metal expanding operated by foot pedal and a patent compensating movement. The brake to the back wheel, operated by side lever, is metal to metal on differential gear drum, and is constructed to hold the car not only firmly in the forward direction but to hold it with equal power in a backward direction as well. The water-cooling is by Thermo Syphon system, and the radiators are placed on right and left of the dash-board, where the draught runs unhampered right through. The drive goes straight from the engine through the ball bearing countershaft and thence direct to the back axle. Coil and accumulators are stowed away, easily accessible, but free from dirt and dust. The body is equipped with ample luggage accommodation, and is also fitted with side doors. The whole of the body is suspended so that it can be hinged back, thus rendering the chassis immediately accessible, while the need for an inspection pit is avoided. The tyres are 700 m.m. by 80 m.m. Dunlop for a total weight of 1,700 lbs., far in excess of the combined weight of machine and passengers, in fact the tyres on the Phoenix car are as strong as are often fitted to cars of twice the weight. The steering wheel is placed at a comfortable angle to the driver, and friction reduced levers, capable of the minutest adjustment, are placed on the steering column, within easy reach of the hand, to control the throttle, spark advance and independent air adjustment to the carburetor. A foot accelerator is also fitted by means of which the full range of the car's flexibility can be controlled, leaving the hands entirely free for steering purposes. The price is £140 net—Phoenix Motors, Ltd, Blundell Street, Caledonian Road, N.

THE ECONOMY OF A MOTOR BOAT.

Of all the places in the East, Bangkok is the city where the motor-boat should be in most request; suitably, therefore, Messrs. Smart and Brown of Bangkok have just shipped to the "Venice of the East" a three-cylinder Colonial engine and set. The three-cylinder type by the way is one for which there is an increasing call, apparently on account of a pretty general experience that the three-cylinder engine is quite as effective, and more economical, than the four-cylinder type, and, moreover, the three-cylinder model is just as silent and smooth in the running. An interesting note on the cost of running a motor boat appears in the current issue of the "Motor Boat." This was a cabin cruiser, 20ft by 8ft, drawing 2ft, carrying 6 out ballast. Engine 5.8 h.p. 1 cylinder four stroke petrol motor, capable of an average six knots. For six months, including at least a dozen week-

ends alternately down Channel and up-river, non-stop, periods at Hatter, Whittonide etc., with two or three hours or at least three evenings a week, the total running expenses were £7.3.8. This is evidence enough for the claim made by aquato motorists, that the hotel cruiser-boat, is one of the chiefest of pleasure crafts to maintain. The boat referred to was fitted with auxiliary sail power which has a material effect on economy, and should be fitted to every cruiser that adventures to sea.

ETHICS AND INDIVIDUAL CONSCIENCE.

Some recent comments of our own find interesting amplification in the following extracts from a review in the *Japan Chronicle*:

"The fundamental error of most philosophers, moralists and founders of religion, says M. Deschambert, is not to have understood that man is a constituent part of the Universe, that he is an integral part of Nature, that he is an element in the Whole. They believed, on the contrary, that man was an independent being, whose "soul" was not subject to the laws of Nature, whose "Psyche" was above and outside of matter and force and had no ties with the universe. They did not see that Nature comprising all that is—nothing can exist without her—man must submit to the same laws as the rest of the universe, and that consequently we must, like all other creatures, suffer the pain inflicted by Nature."

Regarding the problem of good and evil, the author holds that the conscience of man, which is generally regarded as a standard, is a very unreliable guide in this respect. The morals of the rich are not those of the poor, those of the weak are not those of the powerful. If a man looks deep into his heart, will he find a law? Will he find conscience to be a sure guide? Not always, for what we call conscience is the result of heredity, education, acquired habits, and the circumstances in which we are developed. Conscience tells the members of certain savage tribes to kill their elders before their muscles are weakened by old age, as they believe that the deceased, before arriving in Paradise, must traverse a region infested with demons and ferocious animals, to cope with which all his strength will be required. The officers of the Inquisition were actuated by their conscience when they put to the torture so many victims who ventured to hold heretical opinions. It will thus be seen that conscience varies with the individual, with the circumstances, and is influenced as easily as all other functions of man.

The idea of the existence of an all-pervading tendency towards the highest development is pleasing enough but it can only be applied to the life-bearing period of a planet. Further than this it receives no sanction from science. When the planet has run its course and can no longer support life, what becomes of M. Deschambert's personalized nature striving for perfection? Worlds come, life develops, when conditions are favourable, and evolves along the line of least resistance, but there must come a time when life ceases to exist and the world returns to its original state, the same process being repeated elsewhere in the universe indefinitely. A soothsaying cundown of bubbles which swell and swell till finally they burst, others rising up from their ruins—this is no process of moral and intellectual development. They who seek to, and who the whole universe with qualities which are essentially human attributes."

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. & O. str. China has been delayed, and this ship is now due to arrive at this port, to-morrow morning.

The E. & A. str. Eastern from Sydney, &c., left Manila on the morning of the 30th inst., and is due here to-morrow at 7 a.m.

The Apur str. Japan from Yokohama, Moji and Nagasaki, left Shanghai on the afternoon of the 29th inst., and may be expected here to-morrow at 8 a.m.

The H.A.L. str. Brasilia left Singapore on 25th inst. at noon, and may be expected here on 3rd prox. a.m.

The P. & O. str. Nubia left Singapore for this port on the 30th inst. at 5.30 a.m.

The N.G.I. str. Lescano left Singapore for this port on the 30th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 6th prox.

The Indo-China str. Kulan left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on 26th inst., and may be expected here on or about 11th prox.

The I.C.M. str. York, which left here on the 1st inst. at noon, arrived at Genoa on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 7 a.m.

The S.S. Boston str. Tremont which sailed hence on 10th ult., arrived at New York on the 15th inst.

The Boston str. Tremont sailed from Seattle on 29th inst.

HOW TO FEEL FIT.

THE IMPORTANCE OF DIGESTION IN MAINTAINING GOOD HEALTH.

Many people who certainly could not be described as "unwell" still lack that keen edge of health which has come to be known as "feeling fit." But why is it so difficult to keep fit? Simply because of the tremendous "rush" of modern activity. Excessive activity of the brain and nervous system—in short, the worry—drains the strength of the body, and the digestive organs, weakened perhaps by hastily eaten meals break down under the strain. These digestive organs—the stomach, liver and bowels—must be assisted. Faulty nourishment must be drawn from the food you eat so that your whole body may have enough and to spare.

Strengthen them by taking Mother Seigel's Syrup, and all the nutriment your food contains will then go into your system to make rich healthy, vivifying blood, thus every part of your body will be fully nourished. That is to say, "it is to be fit." The great power of Mother Seigel's Syrup is due to the fact that it acts directly on the organs concerned, restoring natural action to stomach, liver, and bowels.

Writing on April 19th, 1897, Mrs. Bowe, Berries, Lane, Biggin Hill near Orpington, Kent, says: "My food lay on my stomach like a stone; I had splitting headaches, and frequent bilious attacks. But Mother Seigel's Syrup cured me."

Mother Seigel's Syrup cures Indigestion, Biliousness, Constipation, Headache, Wind, Palpitation, Oppression at the Chest, Loss of Appetite, Pains after Food, Nausea, Dizziness, and the many otherills that arise from a disordered state of the digestive system.

Mother Seigel's Syrup is now also prepared in Tablet form, and sold under the name of Mother Seigel's Syrup Tablets.

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NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS.

EXTRA COPIES of *Daily Press* are on sale daily at the KOWLOON BOOK-SELLER, M. H. BUTTON JEE'S KOWLOON STORE, No. 36, Elgin Road & Mr. A. H. YAU'S FERRY WHARF STALL, Hongkong, 22nd December, 1900.

NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS.

THE Hongkong ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily. Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

W.M. PALSLANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1901.

Abbey's Effer-vent Salt.

The disagreeable features of travelling can be overcome when you have a bottle of Abbey's Salt with you.

A change from the daily routine of living brings Headaches, Biliousness and Constipation, which are so frequently incidental to travelling.

Abbey's Salt will almost instantly relieve you of these disturbers of pleasure by its soothing effect on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

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To all women, from blushing maidhood to the peaceful days at the restful end of life, Hall's Coca Wine proves of peculiar service. During the period of what may be called active womanhood it prevents irregularities; in delicate cases it corrects the stomach, relieves sickness, suppresses morbid cravings, and so strengthens the nervous and muscular system as to minimize the trouble. And at the "change of life" it is most valuable because it soothes and assuages the fanciful irritable impression of the mind, cheers the spirits, sustains the physical strength, and carries women successfully over the grave mental and bodily dangers of that critical period.

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It enriches the blood

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Hall's Coca Wine is

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NUBIA, and YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NUBIA, and YOKOHAMA	About 2nd Febr.	Freight and Passage.
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E. A. HEWEITZ,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIENS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, HOBART, LAUNCESTON, NEW ZEALAND, MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, and PERTH	CHINGTU	On 31st Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	PAOTING, SHAOHSING, TAMING, LINAN, YOCHOW, SUNGKIANG, KIUKIANG, TEAN, KAIFONG	On 1st Febr., 4 P.M., 5th Febr., 4 P.M., 6th Febr., 4 P.M., 7th Febr., 4 P.M., 8th Febr., 4 P.M., 11th Febr., 4 P.M., 12th Febr., 4 P.M., 15th Febr., 4 P.M.
MANILA	PAOTING, SHAOHSING, TAMING, LINAN, YOCHOW, SUNGKIANG, KIUKIANG, TEAN, KAIFONG	On 1st Febr., 4 P.M., 5th Febr., 4 P.M., 6th Febr., 4 P.M., 7th Febr., 4 P.M., 8th Febr., 4 P.M., 11th Febr., 4 P.M., 12th Febr., 4 P.M., 15th Febr., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	PAOTING, SHAOHSING, TAMING, LINAN, YOCHOW, SUNGKIANG, KIUKIANG, TEAN, KAIFONG	On 1st Febr., 4 P.M., 5th Febr., 4 P.M., 6th Febr., 4 P.M., 7th Febr., 4 P.M., 8th Febr., 4 P.M., 11th Febr., 4 P.M., 12th Febr., 4 P.M., 15th Febr., 4 P.M.
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MANILA	PAOTING, SHAOHSING, TAMING, LINAN, YOCHOW, SUNGKIANG, KIUKIANG, TEAN, KAIFONG	On 1st Febr., 4 P.M., 5th Febr., 4 P.M., 6th Febr., 4 P.M., 7th Febr., 4 P.M., 8th Febr., 4 P.M., 11th Febr., 4 P.M., 12th Febr., 4 P.M., 15th Febr., 4 P.M.
REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.	Hongkong, 31st January, 1908.
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SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

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SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"CATHAY"	On 13th February.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, and COPENHAGEN	"PETRONIA"	On 21st February.
For Further Particulars, apply to	MELCHERS & CO., Hongkong, 17th January, 1908.	AGENTS.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
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TAMSUI VIA SWATOW ("DALJIN MARU" AND AMOY, Capt. I. SAKURAI)	SUNDAY, 2nd Febr.	at 10 A.M.

* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivalled Table.

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Hongkong, 27th January, 1908.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

18

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"KLEIST"	About Saturday
MANILA, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	Capt. RUD. MEYER	1st February
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR"	Saturday, 1st Febr., at 5 P.M.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	Capt. W. V. SENDER	
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"PRINZ SIGISMUND"	About Friday, 7th February.
"PRINZ HEINRICH"	Capt. D. LENZ	Wednesday, 12th Febr., at Noon.
"BORNEO"	Capt. F. SEMMEL	Middle of Febr.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
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Hongkong, 30th January, 1908.

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STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	First half of Febr.	JAVA PORTS	First half of Febr.
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TJIPANAS	JAVA	Second half of Febr.	JAPAN	Second half of Febr.
TJIKINI	JAVA	Second half of Febr.	JAPAN	Second half of Febr.
TJIMAH	JAVA	Second half of Febr.	JAPAN	Second half of Febr.
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	Second half of Febr.	JAVA PORTS	First half of March

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian ports on through Bills of Lading.

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FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, &c.

WITH WHICH ARE INCORPORATED THE CHINA DIRECTORY AND THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST

FOR 1908.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ISSUE

The DIRECTORY covers the whole of the ports and cities of the Far East, from Netherland-India to Siberia, in which Europeans reside.

Not only is the Directory as full and complete in each case as it can be made, but each Colony, Port or Settlement is prefaced by a DESCRIPTION, carefully revised each year, most of which will serve as accurate GUIDE for the Traveller, giving every detail in connection with the places, their History, Topography, &c. &c.

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The Book is printed from New Type specially

reserved for the purpose, and uniformity in every

arrangement greatly facilitates reference.

A new feature in the 1908 Edition will be

CLASSIFIED LISTS OF TRADES and

PROFESSIONS, at Shanghai, Hongkong and Singapore.

The ALPHABETICAL LIST OF RESIDENTS

contains the names of over

POST OFFICE NOTICE

CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAY.

Sunday the 2nd February, 1908, being Chinese New Year's Day the General Post Office will not be open for the Public and no collection from the Pillar Boxes or Deliveries will be made. On Monday the 3rd February, 1908, the General Post Office will be open from 9 a.m. until 9 p.m. There will be one Delivery of Letters and a Collection from the Pillar Boxes as on Saturday. The Money Order Office will be entirely closed. In the event of the arrival of the French Mail the European Post Office will remain open one hour after for the delivery thereof.

The *Kleist*, with the German mail of 3rd January, left Singapore on Monday, the 27th last, at 6 p.m. and may be expected here to-morrow, at daylight.

The *Ernest Simons*, with the French mail of the 3rd January, will leave Saigon on Friday, the 31st instant, at 12.30 p.m. and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 3rd prox. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 30th November.

FOR

PEE

DATE

Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Portland and Oregon
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow
Macao
Shanghai
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta
Shanghai
Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday
Island (Cocktown, Cairns, Townsville,
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Bangkok
Manila
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama
TONYLIN and SAN FRANCISCO
(Supplementary mail on board up to the
time fixed for departure of the mail.
Extra Postage 10 cents)

Macao
Shanghai
Manila, Simpson's Haven, Friedrich Wilhelmshafen, Herkethofen, Matapi, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui
Batavia, Chertow, Samarang, Sourabaya and
Macassar

Numarita

Friday

31st

8.00 A.M.

Hainan

Friday

31st

9.00 A.M.

Sui Tai

Friday

31st

11.15 P.M.

Tungsang

Friday

31st

2.00 P.M.

Kwangsang

Friday

31st

2.00 P.M.

Kwangsang

Friday

31st

3.00 P.M.

Chingtu

Friday

31st

3.00 P.M.

Loongsang

Friday

31st

8.00 P.M.

Astyanor

Friday

3 s.

5.00 P.M.

Kohchang

Pekai

Rabi

Saturday

1st

9.00 A.M.

Saturday

1st

10.00 A.M.

Saturday

1st

Printed Matter and Samps

10.00 A.M.

Registration

10.00 A.M.

(Registration, with late

fee of 10 cents, up to

10.45 A.M.)

Registration

Rowlin

B.O.

10.00 A.M.

No late for

Letter

11.00 A.M.

Sui Tai

Saturday

1st

11.15 P.M.

Poofing

Saturday

1st

3.00 P.M.

Prins Waldemar

Saturday

1st

4.00 P.M.

Datjin Maru

Saturday

1st

5.00 P.M.

Tibodas

Tuesday

4th

10.00 A.M.

FOR THE RACES.



SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA :

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1908.

33

TO-DAY.
Ordinary Annual General Meeting of the
Humphrey Estate and Finance Co., Ltd., at
Co's Office, noon.

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

January 30th.

ON LONDON—

Telegraphic Transfer 1/103

Bank Bills, on demand 1/104

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 1/102

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 1/111

Credits, at 4 months' sight 1/114

Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 1/111

ON PARIS—

Bank Bills, on demand 236

Credits, at 4 months' sight 245

ON GERMANY—

demand 1444

NEW YORK—

Bank Bills, on demand 461

Credits, at 60 days' sight 471

ON BOMBAY—

Telegraphic Transfer 1423

Bank, on demand 1431

ON CALCUTTA—

Telegraphic Transfer 1421

Bank, on demand 1431

ON SHANGHAI—

Bank, at sight 742

Private, 30 days' sight 754

ON YOKOHAMA—On demand 924

ON MANILA—On demand 934

ON SINGAPORE—On demand 22 p.m.

ON BATAVIA—On demand 114

ON HAIKONG—On demand 41 p.m.

ON SAIGON—On demand 49 p.m.

ON BANGKOK—On demand 79

SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate 10.35

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael 35.40

BAR SILVER, per oz 254

VEHICLES EXPORTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O & O'sir, China has been delayed, and

this ship is now due to arrive at this port,

to-morrow morning.

The P.M. str. *Monachus* left Yokohama on

the morning of the 27th inst., and is due to

arrive in Hongkong on the 4th prox.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The L.G.M. str. *Ernest Simons* with the next

French Mail, will leave Saigon on Friday,

the 31st inst. at 12.30 p.m. for this port.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Ape str. *Gregory* Apeo from Calcutta

left Singapore on the afternoon of the 25th inst.,

and may be expected here to-morrow a.m.

THE GERMAN MAIL.

The I.G.M. str. *Kleist* carrying the German

Mails with data from Berlin of the 3rd inst.,

left Singapore on Monday, the 27th inst., at 3

p.m., and may be expected here to-morrow at daylight.

The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Sigismund* left Sydney on

Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 4 p.m., and may be

expected here on or about Thursday, 6th prox.

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROP'TORS £1,200,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Account
at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the
Daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months & per cent

for 6 " 34 " for 3 " 24 " for 1 " 14 "

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Manager.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1908. 115

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA LIMITED.

THE WILLIAMS DRAGON BANK,
LONDON: SWISS BANKVERBUND,
PARIS: COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPT DE
PARIS.

BERLIN: DEUTSCHE BANK,
BRUSSELS: BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS
BAS.

VIENNA: UNION BANK,
ROME: BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA.

THE BANK buys and sells and receives
for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Letters
of Credit payable in all important places of
the World and transacts every description of
Banking and Exchange business.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the Rate of 2% per
annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposit: 12 months 34% per annum
for 6 " 34% do. 3 do. 34% do.

EVAN O'LEMISTON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1907. 23

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK
LIMITED.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL
CHARTER.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £2,750,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA